

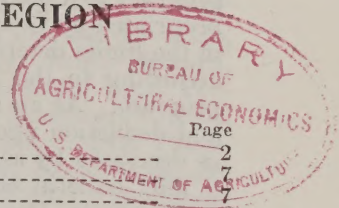
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
 NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PRO-  
 GRAM—NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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The fundamental purposes of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1939 are: (1) To conserve and improve the soil resources of the Nation; (2) to stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies

for consumers; and (3) to help farmers secure their fair share of the national income.

To carry out these purposes the program provides for payments to farmers to help them pay at least part of the cost of conserving their soil by diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops and by putting soil-building practices into effect.

The program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The provisions of the program are subject to such laws affecting the program as Congress may enact and are dependent upon funds appropriated by Congress. The amounts of the payments will be within the limits determined by those funds, by distribution of the funds according to the 1938 Act, and the extent of participation in the program. As an adjustment for participation the rates of payment and deduction upon any commodity or other item may be increased or decreased by as much as ten percent.

This bulletin contains the provisions for the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central Region, but does not contain the special provisions for the wind-erosion area, and for cotton. In cotton and wind-erosion counties the appropriate supplement should be used with this bulletin. The program does not apply to (1) Boone County, Ind., and Licking County, Ohio (experimental counties for which special programs are in effect) and (2) land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

### SECTION 1.—DEFINITIONS

(1) **State committee** means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such State.

(2) **County committee** means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such county.

(3) **Community committee** means the group of persons elected within any minor civil division to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in the minor civil division.

(4) **North Central Region** means the area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

(5) **Commercial corn area** means commercial corn-producing area which includes counties producing an average of at least 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land during the past 10 years. It also includes bordering counties containing minor civil divisions producing and likely to produce an average of 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land. The area consists of the following counties:

**ILLINOIS:** All counties **except** Franklin, Jefferson, and Williamson.

**INDIANA:** All counties **except** Brown, Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Ohio, Perry, and Switzerland.

**Iowa:** All counties.

**MICHIGAN:** Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, Monroe, St. Joseph, Washtenaw, and Wayne.



MINNESOTA: Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chipewewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Houston, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Martin, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Scott, Sibley, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine.

MISSOURI: Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cooper, Daviess, De Kalb, Dunklin, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Johnson, Knox, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, New Madrid, Nodaway, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, St. Charles, St. Clair, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shelby, Stoddard, Vernon, and Worth.

NEBRASKA: All counties **except** Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Boyd, Box Butte, Brown, Cherry, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Holt, Hooker, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux, Thomas, and Wheeler.

OHIO: All counties **except** Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Gallia, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Lawrence, Mahoning, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Deuel, Grant, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

WISCONSIN: Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Richland, Rock, Sauk, and Walworth.

(6) **Commercial potato area** means commercial potato-producing area which includes counties containing 50 or more farms which during the five years 1933 to 1937 planted at least 3 acres and produced at least 200 bushels of Irish potatoes for market. The area consists of the following counties:

INDIANA: Allen, Clark, DeKalb, Elkhart, Floyd, Fulton, Harrison, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Noble, Porter, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, and Whitley.

MICHIGAN: All counties **except** Alcona, Alger, Arenac, Baraga, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Eaton, Gogebic, Gratiot, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Oscoda, and Roscommon.

MINNESOTA: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clay, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Freeborn, Hennepin, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Kittson, Mahanomen, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mower, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Ramsey, Red Lake, Roseau, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, Washington, Wilkin, Winona, and Wright.

MISSOURI: Clay, Jackson, Ray, and St. Louis.

NEBRASKA: Banner, Box Butte, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Dakota, Dawes, Dawson, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, and Sioux.

OHIO: Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Clark, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Darke, Erie, Fulton, Geauga, Hamilton, Hardin, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Morrow, Portage, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, and Wayne.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Brookings, Codington, Deuel, and Hamlin.

WISCONSIN: All counties **except** Ashland, Bayfield, Buffalo, Calumet, Clark, Crawford, Douglas, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jefferson, LaCrosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, and Walworth.

(7) **Commercial vegetable area** means commercial vegetable producing area which includes counties designated as normally producing substantial quantities of commercial vegetables and as having an average acreage of commercial vegetables in 1936 and 1937 of at least 100 acres grown on farms with an acreage of at least 3 acres of commercial vegetables.

(8) **Wind-erosion area** consists of the nonirrigated portions of all counties in Nebraska and South Dakota **except** the following:

NEBRASKA: Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Colfax, Cumming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, York.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Codington, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Roberts, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

(9) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

If the operator and all the owners entitled to share in the crops request and agree, a farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land operated by the same person as part of the same unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land if the county committee determines that:

- (a) There is one crop rotation system on the entire area of land;
- (b) The yields and productivity of the differently-owned tracts do not vary substantially;
- (c) The combination is not being made for the purpose of increasing acreage allotments or primarily for the purpose of effecting performance; and
- (d) The differently-owned tracts customarily are, and in 1939 will be, regarded in the community as a farm.

A farm is regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it is regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(10) **Non-corn-allotment farm** means a farm in the commercial corn area for which a corn allotment of 8 acres or less is determined



and the persons having an interest in the corn planted on the farm elect at the time the Farm Plan for Participation in the 1939 Program, NCR-303, is completed, to have the farm considered as a non-corn-allotment farm.

(11) **Non-wheat-allotment farm** means a farm for which a wheat allotment of 8 acres or less is determined and the persons having an interest in the wheat planted on the farm elect, at the time the Farm Plan for Participation in the 1939 Program, NCR-303, is completed, to have the farm considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm.

(12) **Non-general-allotment farm** means a farm for which a total soil-depleting allotment (excluding the cotton allotment), of 20 acres or less is determined and the persons having an interest in the general soil-depleting crops planted on the farm elect at the time the Farm Plan for Participation in the 1939 Program, NCR-303, is completed, to have the farm considered as a non-general-allotment farm.

(13) **Wind-erosion farm** means a farm in the wind erosion area which is owned or leased by a conservation district, an association organized for conservation purposes, or a State agency authorized by law to own or lease land for conservation or wind erosion control purposes.

(14) **Acreage planted to corn** means the acreage of land seeded to field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn, except: (1) Any acreage of sweet corn contracted to be sold for canning or freezing; (2) any acreage of sweet corn sold for canning, roasting ears, or freezing; (3) any acreage of sweet corn to be sold or used as seed; (4) any acreage of popcorn sold or to be used as seed; (5) any acreage of sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop; and (6) any acreage of sweet corn or popcorn grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

(15) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (1) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat (excluding wheat mixtures) which is on the farm on or after December 15, 1938; (2) any acreage of land devoted to volunteer wheat which remains on the land until May 1, 1939; and (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture specified herein but the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or hay. **Wheat Mixture** means a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat, or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, which may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop could not be harvested as wheat for grain or seed.

(16) **General crops** means all crops and land uses classified as soil-depleting, except sugar beets for sugar and the crops for which special crop acreage allotments are established for the farm.

(17) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes on farms where a potato allotment is not established, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn for roasting ears, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning, and artichokes for use other than as vegetables) of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

(18) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1939 (excluding nonbearing orchards and vine-



yards), from which the principal part of the production is normally sold.

(19) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(20) **Landlord** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person or operates such land.

(21) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

(22) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or the proceeds thereof.

(23) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1938 was tilled or was in regular rotation excluding restoration land and any land which constitutes, or will constitute, if such tillage is continued, a wind erosion hazard to the community and excluding also any land in commercial orchards.

Land that was **not** devoted between January 1, 1933, and January 1, 1939, to the production of intertilled crops, small grain crops, or conserving crops seeded in regular rotation, should be considered **noncropland**, unless such land is suitable for the production of soil-depleting crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating; is definitely equal to or superior to the land in the community used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops; if tilled will not become a serious wind or water erosion hazard; and will in the normal course of the crop rotation on the farm be used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

However, in the wind erosion area, land that has never been tilled should in no event be classified as cropland. Furthermore, land which has been tilled but cropping of which has been abandoned since January 1, 1934, due to subnormal productivity or severe wind or water erosion, should in no case be classified as cropland. However, land which otherwise would satisfy the definition of cropland may be classified as restoration land if such land has been devoted to the production of tilled crops since January 1, 1930.

Land that was devoted between January 1, 1933, and January 1, 1939, to the production of crops should be considered **noncropland** if it is no longer cropped or suitable to the production of soil-depleting crops, by reason of severe erosion, lack of clearing or draining, or discontinuance of irrigation, and is inferior to the land in the farm used for the production of soil-depleting crops, with respect to the productivity and adaptability to the production of such crops.

(24) **Restoration land** means farm land in the wind erosion area which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and which is designated by the county committee as land on which, because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions, a permanent vegetative cover should be restored.

(25) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land and range land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(26) **Special allotment** means a corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, commercial vegetable, or potato acreage allotment.

## SECTION 2. NATIONAL AND STATE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND GOALS

*a. National Goals.*—The national goals of the 1939 program are:

(1) The following acreage of soil-depleting crops:

|                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total soil-depleting crops.....    | 270, 000, 000 to 285, 000, 000 acres |
| Corn.....                          | 94, 000, 000 to 97, 000, 000 acres   |
| Wheat.....                         | 55, 000, 000 to 60, 000, 000 acres   |
| Tobacco:                           |                                      |
| Burley.....                        | 375, 000 to 400, 000 acres           |
| Fire-cured and dark air-cured..... | 160, 000 to 170, 000 acres           |
| Cigar filler and binder.....       | 85, 000 to 90, 000 acres             |
| Potatoes.....                      | 3, 100, 000 to 3, 300, 000 acres     |
| Cotton.....                        | 27, 000, 000 to 29, 000, 000 acres   |

(2) Conservation of the cropland not needed in 1939 for growing soil-depleting crops; restoration of a permanent vegetative cover on land unsuited to continue production of cultivated crops and carrying out soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.

*b. State acreage allotments.*—The State acreage allotments for States in the North Central Region are:

(1) Total soil-depleting crops—

|                | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |                   | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Illinois.....  | 14, 692                      | Nebraska.....     | 14, 989                      |
| Indiana.....   | 7, 787                       | Ohio.....         | 6, 886                       |
| Iowa.....      | 16, 386                      | South Dakota..... | 12, 488                      |
| Michigan.....  | 5, 178                       | Wisconsin.....    | 6, 486                       |
| Minnesota..... | 13, 819                      |                   |                              |
| Missouri.....  | 9, 473                       | Total.....        | 108, 184                     |

(2) Corn (for commercial corn counties)—

|                   | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |                       | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Illinois.....     | 7, 308                       | Wisconsin.....        | 742                          |
| Indiana.....      | 3, 583                       |                       |                              |
| Iowa.....         | 9, 274                       | Total.....            | 39, 002                      |
| Michigan.....     | 411                          | Commercial corn coun- |                              |
| Minnesota.....    | 3, 322                       | ties in Kansas and    |                              |
| Missouri.....     | 3, 302                       | Kentucky.....         | 2, 279                       |
| Nebraska.....     | 6, 876                       |                       |                              |
| Ohio.....         | 2, 647                       | Total for commer-     |                              |
| South Dakota..... | 1, 537                       | cial corn area..      | 41, 281                      |

(3) Wheat—

|                | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |                   | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Illinois.....  | 1, 789                       | Nebraska.....     | 3, 050                       |
| Indiana.....   | 1, 482                       | Ohio.....         | 1, 655                       |
| Iowa.....      | 389                          | South Dakota..... | 2, 944                       |
| Michigan.....  | 670                          | Wisconsin.....    | 90                           |
| Minnesota..... | 1, 419                       |                   |                              |
| Missouri.....  | 1, 705                       | Total.....        | 15, 193                      |



## (4) Potatoes (for commercial potato counties)—

|                | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |                   | <i>Acres<br/>(thousands)</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Indiana-----   | 18                           | Ohio-----         | 33                           |
| Michigan-----  | 136                          | South Dakota----- | 14                           |
| Minnesota----- | 174                          | Wisconsin-----    | 111                          |
| Missouri-----  | 7                            |                   |                              |
| Nebraska-----  | 65                           | Total-----        | 558                          |

## SECTION 3. COUNTY ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND GOALS

County acreage allotments are established for total soil-depleting crops, and for corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, and cotton. County goals are established for restoration land. The soil-depleting acreage allotments for all counties in each State do not exceed the applicable acreage allotment established for the State.

*a. Total soil-depleting allotment.*—County acreage allotments of the total soil-depleting crops are established by distributing the State acreage allotment of total soil-depleting crops among the counties in the State on the basis of the total soil-depleting allotments established for the 1938 program. Due allowance is made for trends in acreage of soil-depleting crops, changes in crop classifications, and the relationship of the special allotments established for 1938 to the special allotments established for 1939.

*b. Corn allotment.*—County corn acreage allotments are established for the counties in the commercial corn area. The corn allotment for the commercial corn area in the State is distributed among the counties in the State in the commercial corn area. Distribution is made pro rata on the basis of the acreage planted to corn, plus the acreage diverted from corn under the agricultural adjustment and conservation programs, during the 10 years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.

*c. Wheat allotment.*—County wheat acreage allotments are established by distributing the State acreage allotment among the counties in the State pro rata on the basis of the acreage seeded for wheat production, plus the acreage diverted under the agricultural adjustment and conservation programs, during the 10 years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.

*d. Tobacco allotment.*—County acreage allotments for each kind of tobacco are established by distributing the State acreage allotment among the counties in the State on the basis of the county acreage allotments established under the 1938 program, taking into consideration allotments for small farms, trends in acreage, and plant bed and other diseases.

*e. Potato allotment.*—County potato acreage allotments for counties in the commercial potato area are established by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes among such counties in the State. Distribution is made pro rata on the basis of the acreage allotments established under the 1938 program.

## SECTION 4. FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND GOALS

The county committee with the assistance of the community committees will establish acreage allotments as provided in NCR-310



and related instructions. The soil-depleting acreage allotments established for the farms in a county are not to exceed the applicable county acreage allotment established for the county.

**a. Total soil-depleting allotment.**—The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm will be determined as provided in NCR-310, on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion and the acreage of all soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, taking into consideration special allotments determined for the farm. The total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is to be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar in these respects.

**b. Corn allotment.**—Corn acreage allotments will be determined as provided in NCR-310, for farms in the commercial corn area on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. The allotment for any farm is to be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar in these respects.

**c. Wheat allotment.**—Wheat acreage allotments will be determined for farms on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1936, 1937, and 1938. The allotments will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, type of soil, and topography. Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment will be apportioned to farms in the county on which wheat was not seeded for harvest in any one of the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938, on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. The wheat acreage allotment for any farm is to be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community, which are similar in these respects.

**d. Tobacco allotment.**—Acreage allotments for each kind of tobacco will be determined on the basis of past acreage and production of each kind of tobacco with due allowance for the effects of abnormal weather conditions and plant bed and other diseases; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco. The tobacco acreage allotment for any farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1935 to 1938, inclusive, will be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar in these respects. In the case of burley and dark-air cured tobacco, special consideration will be given to farms for which acreage allotments are small. The allotment for any farm on which tobacco is to be produced in 1939 for the first time since 1934 will not exceed 75 percent of the allotment for other farms in the same community on which tobacco was produced since 1934 which are similar with respect to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

**e. Potato allotment.**—In counties included in the commercial potato area, a potato acreage allotment will be determined for each farm on which the acreage normally planted to potatoes for market



is 3 acres or more. Potato acreage allotments will be established on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm will be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar in these respects.

*f. Commercial vegetable allotment.*—In counties included in the commercial vegetable area a commercial vegetable acreage allotment will be established for each farm on which the average acreage of land planted to commercial vegetables in 1936 and 1937 was 3 acres or more. The commercial vegetable acreage allotment will be the average acreage for 1936 and 1937 with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions, taking into consideration the tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, and production facilities. The sum of the commercial vegetable acreage allotments established for such farms in a county will not exceed the sum of the average annual acreages of land planted to commercial vegetables on such farms in 1936 and 1937.

*g. Soil-building goal.*—The soil-building goal for a farm will be one unit of soil-building practices for each \$1.50 of the payment computed for the farm for commercial orchards, noncrop open pasture land, the cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment, and the soil-building payment on the commercial vegetable allotment (section 8b). If the farm is considered a non-general-allotment farm, the soil-building goal is increased by one unit for each \$1.50 of the payment computed for the farm for general crops.

Insofar as practicable, the county committee should determine for individual farms practices to be followed in meeting the goal which are not routine practices on the farm but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.

*h. Posting of acreage allotments.*—All acreage allotments established for farms in a county are to be posted or kept freely available for public inspection in the office of the county committee.

## SECTION 5. NORMAL YIELDS AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES

*a. Normal yields of special crops.*—The county committee with the assistance of the community committees will determine for each farm for which a corn, wheat, tobacco, potato, or cotton acreage allotment is established a normal yield for each such crop.

### (1) Corn and wheat.—

(a) Where reliable records of the actual average yield per acre of corn or wheat, as the case may be, for the years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(b) If for any year of the 10-year period reliable records of the actual yield are not available or there was no actual yield because the crop was not planted on the farm, the county committee will determine the normal yield for the farm. This will be based upon all available facts, including the yield customarily secured on the farm, weather



conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land. The yields so determined will be adjusted so that the weighted average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will equal the county average yield.

(2) **Tobacco and potatoes.**—The normal yield of tobacco or potatoes for any farm will be the average yield which may reasonably be expected on the land usually devoted to the crop on the farm, taking into consideration type of soil, production practices, general fertility of the land, and the yield of such crop customarily secured on the farm. The average yield of such crop for all farms in any county will not exceed the county average yield for the crop.

**6. Productivity indexes.**—A county productivity index will be established for each county. It will vary among the counties as the productivity of the cropland in the county devoted to the production of general crops varies with the productivity of all cropland in the United States devoted to the production of such crops.

A productivity index for each farm will be determined on the basis of the normal yield per acre for the farm of the major soil-depleting crop in the county as compared with the normal yield per acre for such crop in the county. Where the yield of the major soil-depleting crop in the county does not accurately reflect the productivity of a farm, the yield of a crop that reflects the productivity of the farm may be used. The productivity index for such farm will be adjusted if necessary to be fair and equitable as compared with the productivity indexes for other farms in the county having similar soils and productive capacity, and as contrasted with other farms in the county having different soils and productive capacity.

The weighted average of the productivity indexes for all farms in the county is not to exceed the county productivity index.

## SECTION 6. SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS AND LAND USES

The acreage of land, exclusive of the acreage of home gardens for use on the farm, devoted during the 1939 crop year to the following crops or uses will be classified as soil-depleting:

- (1) Corn planted for any purpose except sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop.
- (2) Grain sorghums planted for any purpose.
- (3) Sugar beets planted for any purpose.
- (4) Tobacco harvested for any purpose.
- (5) Broomcorn harvested for any purpose.
- (6) Mangels or cowbeets planted for any purpose.
- (7) Potatoes planted for any purpose.
- (8) Annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose.
- (9) Perennial truck and vegetable crops harvested for any purpose.
- (10) Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, mint, or hemp harvested for any purpose.
- (11) Field beans planted for any purpose.
- (12) Peas harvested for canning, freezing, dried peas, or seed.
- (13) Soybeans harvested for seed or when seed matures, except soybeans harvested for seed, other than for crushing, in the counties of

Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, and Stoddard in Missouri.

(14) Flax planted for any purpose except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939.

(15) Cotton. (See Cotton supplement.)

(16) Wheat planted (acreage planted to wheat) on a wheat allotment farm.

(17) Wheat matured as grain on a non-wheat-allotment farm. Wheat harvested for hay on a non-wheat-allotment farm, except (1) when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939, or (2) when grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes.

(18) Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, mixtures of these crops, or wheat mixtures matured as grain. Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, mixtures of these crops, or wheat mixtures harvested for hay except (1) when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939, or (2) when grown in mixtures containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes.

(19) Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed.

(20) Sweet sorghums, when harvested for any purpose except in Nebraska and South Dakota; when harvested for grain, seed, or syrup in Nebraska and South Dakota; and when harvested for silage in the commercial corn area in Nebraska and South Dakota.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously in 1939 to two or more of the soil-depleting crops specified in this section planted in alternate rows or hills will be divided among the crops on the basis of that fractional part of the land devoted to each.

In order for a portion of a field not to be classified as soil-depleting, the portion must be in a solid block contiguous to the side or end of the field and the line between such portion and the remaining portion of the field must be straight, except that such line may be on the contour on fields that are contour-farmed.

#### SECTION 7. SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The soil-building practices in the following schedule will count toward the achievement of the soil-building goal if performed in workmanlike manner and in accordance with good farming practice for the locality.

##### SCHEDULE OF SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

##### Soil improvement.—

(1) Application of the following fertilizers to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture will be counted toward achievement of the soil-building goal. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, no part of the material applied will be counted.

(a) 300 pounds of superphosphate containing 16 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid or its equivalent

—1 unit.



(b) 200 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water soluble potash or its equivalent —1 unit.

(c) 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate —1 unit.

(2) Application of 300 pounds of gypsum containing 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) —1 unit.

(3) Application of 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent. The ground limestone should not be coarser than that obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone so that not less than 90 percent with all finer particles obtained in the grinding process included, will pass through a 10-mesh sieve. It must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, calcium carbide refuse lime, water softening process refuse lime, paper mill refuse lime, or commercial wood ashes;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; 2,750 pounds of limestone screenings;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons blast furnace slag ground sufficiently so that all particles will pass through a 10-mesh sieve; 3 tons of tailings from zinc mines —1 unit.

(4) Application in commercial orchards or on commercial vegetable land of not less than 2 tons, air dry weight, per acre of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure —1 unit.

(5) In orchards, or on commercial vegetable, sugar beet, or potato land, green manure crops or cover crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, annual ryegrass, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, annual legumes (excluding lespedeza), biennial legumes (except as cover crops), wheat (except on sugar-beet land), and mixtures of any of these crops, provided: (1) A good growth is obtained; (2) such crop is not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land; (3) where such crop is used as a green manure crop it is incorporated into the soil by plowing or discing before November 1, 1939, and where the land is subject to erosion it is followed by a winter cover crop; (4) where biennial legumes are used as a green manure crop they must be incorporated into the soil before July 1, 1939; (5) where such crop is used as a cover crop a good vegetative growth of such crop is on the land on November 1, 1939; and (6) credit is not given in 1939 for such crop under any other practice —1 unit per acre.

#### Seedings.—

(6) Seeding alfalfa —2 units per acre.

(7) Seedings of permanent grasses or pasture mixtures containing a full seeding either of one of the following or of a mixture of them: alfalfa, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, grama grass, buffalo grass, and blue stem, in areas where these varieties are adapted in the North Central Region —2 units per acre.

(8) Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses,

perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of credit) **—1 unit per acre.**

(9) Seeding winter legumes, annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, crotalaria, sesbania, or annual sweet clover or mixtures containing such varieties except seedings qualifying at a higher rate **—1 unit per acre.**

(10) Seeding timothy or redbtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redbtop **—½ unit per acre.**

In order to count toward the achievement of the soil-building goal, all seedings of red clover and any mixtures containing red clover must be made with adapted red clover seed, and all seedings of alfalfa and any mixtures containing alfalfa must be made with adapted alfalfa seed, the origin of which must be certified. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in Canada and in the following States will be regarded as adapted: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in the following counties of the following States also will be regarded as adapted: The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler in the State of Oregon; the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman in the State of Washington. Red clover and alfalfa seed grown in counties in Oregon and Washington other than those enumerated in this paragraph and alfalfa grown in Oklahoma will be regarded as adapted if certification is made by the State Crop Improvement Association of the State where the seed was produced that the seed was produced in the State and was produced from parent seed of Ohio red clover or Tennessee anthracnose-resistant red clover or parent seed of hardy adapted alfalfa and if the certification tag attached to the seed is filed with the county committee in cases where quantities of 100 pounds or more are purchased.

#### **Pasture improvement.—**

(11) Reseeding depleted pastures or restoration land with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or legumes—10 pounds of seed **—1 unit.**

(12) Natural reseeding of fenced noncrop open pasture, normally grazed during the growing season, by nongrazing until after seed matures on an acreage equal to one-half of the number of acres of such pasture required to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period **—1 unit.**

#### **Erosion control.—**

(13) Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided **—1 unit.**

(14) Construction of reservoirs and dams—10 cubic yards of material moved in making the fill or excavation or 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubber masonry **—1 unit.**



(15) Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree culture practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 or more rods apart, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Credit will be proportionately small for rows less than 20 rods apart

— $\frac{1}{2}$  unit per acre.

(16) Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land (except noncrop open pasture land that is sufficiently sandy and porous to absorb normal precipitation): *Provided:* (1) The area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (2) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gulying; (3) the contour furrows are constructed on the contour level and not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth; (4) the width between the furrows on any land with an average slope of 3 percent or less does not exceed 25 feet; (5) the width between the furrows on any land with an average slope of more than 3 percent does not exceed 25 feet less 3 feet for each percent by which the slope is greater than 3 percent. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of  $\frac{1}{2}$  rod in width

— $\frac{1}{4}$  unit per acre.

(17) Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops: *Provided:* (1) The strips are approximately the same width; (2) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (3) the strips run at right angles to the prevailing winds, or on the contour; and (4) the crop stubble is left standing until November 1, 1939, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on November 1, 1939

— $\frac{1}{4}$  unit per acre.

(18) Contour farming of intertilled crops: *Provided:* (1) The deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed at any point a percentage equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (2) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet, and (3) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on November 1, 1939

— $\frac{1}{8}$  unit per acre.

(19) Contour seeding of small grain crops: *Provided:* (1) The deviation of the drilled rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation shall not exceed 3 percent; (2) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet, and (3) no credit is to be allowed land which has a slope of less than 4 percent

— $\frac{1}{10}$  unit per acre.

#### Forestry.—

(20) Planting 650 forest trees per acre (including shrubs in protective plantings) or 300 trees for windbreak if the trees are pro-

tected and cultivated in accordance with good true culture practice.

**—5 units per acre.**

(21) Maintaining a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre, planted between July 1, 1935, and July 1, 1939, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protecting from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary

**—2 units per acre.**

(22) Improving a stand of forest trees. This practice may be carried out by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland: *Provided:* (1) The county committee approves the area on which such practice is to be carried out; and (2) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire

**—2 units per acre.**

(23) Restoration of fenced farm woodlots normally overgrazed by nongrazing until November 1, 1938

**— $\frac{1}{10}$  unit per acre.**

#### Miscellaneous.—

(24) Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on fruiting cranberry bogs

**—5 units per acre.**

(25) Control of seriously infested plots of perennial noxious weeds in organized weed control districts by use of approved tillage methods or sodium chlorate applied in the following manner:

**—5 units per acre.**

The area to be treated must be mowed after weeds reach the blossom stage but before seed matures, and the foliage removed from the acreage before application of the chemical. Not less than 3 pounds of sodium chlorate is to be spread evenly on each square rod for which credit is granted, and treatment is to be made at least 10 feet beyond the infested area. The area treated is to be left idle and uncultivated until November 1, 1939. Sales receipts for all sodium chlorate used must be filed by the farmer with the county committee. Four hundred and eighty pounds of sodium chlorate used in the above manner will be equivalent to one acre of treatment.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the A. A. A. and representing half or more of the total cost, will not count toward achievement of the soil-building goal. If the portion of the labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the A. A. A. represents less than half of the total cost of carrying out a practice, one-half of the practice shall count toward achievement of the soil-building goal. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency thereof, by an agency of the same State will not be deemed to have been furnished by "any State . . . agency." No credit for meeting the soil-building goal will be given for the planting and protection of forest trees planted under a cooperative agreement entered into with the Forest Service in connection with the Prairie States Forestry Project.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery will not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal Agency.

Full credit for meeting the soil-building goal will be given for soil-building practices which are carried out under the Department's



water facilities program if the entire cost of labor, materials, and equipment used in carrying out such practices is paid by the owner or operator or covered by a loan agreement executed by him. If a portion of such cost is not paid by the owner or operator or covered by a loan agreement executed by him and such portion constitutes less than one-half of such cost, one-half credit will be given. If such portion constitutes one-half or more of such cost, no credit for meeting the soil-building goal will be given for the practices.

## SECTION 8. PAYMENT FOR FULL PERFORMANCE

Payment will be made on any farm for not exceeding soil-depleting acreage allotments, and for achieving soil-building and restoration-land goals, as follows:

### *a. Soil-depleting crops.—*

(1) **Corn.**—9 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of corn for the farm for each acre in the corn allotment; or, if the acreage planted to corn is less than 80 percent of the corn allotment, payment will be computed on the normal yield of an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage planted to corn unless the county committee finds that failure to plant 80 percent of the allotment was due to flood or drought. No payment will be computed on the corn allotment at the corn rate on a non-corn-allotment farm, but payment will be computed on the acreage in the corn allotment at the general rate.

(2) **Wheat.**—17 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment; or, if the acreage planted to wheat is less than 80 percent of the wheat allotment, payment will be computed on the normal yield of an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat unless the county committee finds that failure to plant 80 percent of the allotment was due to flood or drought. No payment will be computed on the wheat allotment at the wheat rate on a non-wheat-allotment farm, but payment will be computed on the acreage in the wheat allotment at the general rate.

(3) **Tobacco.**—The following number of cents per pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the tobacco allotment for each of the following kinds of tobacco:

|                                   | <i>Cents</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Burley .....                  | 0.8          |
| (b) Dark air-cured .....          | 1.4          |
| (c) Cigar filler and binder ..... | 1.0          |

(4) **Potatoes.**—3 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of potatoes for the farm for each acre in the potato allotment; or, if the acreage planted to potatoes is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment, payment will be computed on the normal yield of an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes unless the county committee finds that failure to plant 80 percent of the potato allotment was due to flood or drought.

(5) **Commercial vegetables.**—\$1.50 for each acre in the commercial vegetable allotment established for the farm; or, if the acreage of land planted to commercial vegetables is less than 80 percent of the commercial vegetable allotment, payment will be computed on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of land planted to com-

mercial vegetables unless the county committee finds that failure to plant 80 percent of the commercial vegetable allotment was due to flood or drought.

(6) **Cotton.**—2 cents per pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment; or, if the acreage planted to cotton is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment, payment will be computed on the normal yield of an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage planted to cotton unless the county committee finds that failure to plant 80 percent of the cotton allotment was due to flood or drought. (See Cotton Supplement.)

(7) **General crops.**—\$1.10 per acre adjusted for productivity for each acre in the total soil-depleting allotment established for the farm in excess of (1) the acreages used in computing payments with respect to the special allotments established for the farm, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted on the farm in 1939.

**b. Payment for soil-building practices.**—

(1) 50 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm.

(2) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1939.

(3) A number of cents per acre of noncrop open pasture land in the farm, equal to 2 cents per acre of such pasture land plus \$1 for each animal unit of grazing capacity (on a 12-month basis).

(4) 70 cents for each acre in the commercial vegetable allotment for the farm.

(5) On non-general-allotment farms the payment computed for general crops is to be earned by carrying out soil-building practices.

**c. Restoration-land goal.**—(See supplement for Restoration Land.)

## SECTION 9. PAYMENTS FOR PARTIAL PERFORMANCE

Payments computed for any farm under the provisions of Section 8 will be subject to all the following deductions applicable to the farm:

**a. Soil-depleting crops.**—

(1) **Corn** (farms in commercial corn area).—40 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment, or, if the farm is a non-corn-allotment farm, for each acre planted to corn in excess of 8 acres.

(2) **Wheat.**—50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment, or, if the farm is a non-wheat-allotment farm, for each acre of wheat classified as soil-depleting in excess of 8 acres.

(3) **Tobacco.**—8 cents per pound of the normal yield for the farm for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the applicable tobacco allotment established for the farm.

(4) **Potatoes.**—30 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of the potato allotment or, if no potato allotment is established for the farm, and the farm is in a commercial potato county which is not also a commercial vegetable county, for each acre planted to potatoes for market in excess of 3 acres.

(5) **Commercial vegetables** (farms in commercial vegetable area).—\$20 per acre for each acre of land planted to commercial



vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial vegetable allotment established for the farm or 3 acres.

(6) **Cotton.**—4 cents per pound of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment established for the farm. (See Cotton supplement.)

(7) **General crops.**—\$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment established for the farm, and (2) acreages on which special crop deductions are computed, or, if the farm is a non-general-allotment farm, for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the sum of (1) 20 acres, (2) the cotton allotment established for the farm, and (3) the acreages on which special crop deductions are computed.

b. **Soil-building goal.**—\$1.50 for each unit by which the soil-building goal is not reached.

c. **Restoration land goal.**—(See supplement for Restoration Land.)

#### SECTION 10. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

a. **Payments and deductions on acreage allotments.**—The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm in connection with general crops or any crops for which special allotments are established will be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that such persons are entitled to share in the 1939 crops on the farm at the time of harvest. Any person who receives a portion of a crop as a fixed commodity payment will not be regarded as receiving a share of such crop. The deduction for failure to prevent wind and water erosion, cropping restoration land, and breaking out of native sod will be regarded as deductions for general crops.

If any crop for which payment is computed is not grown on the farm in 1939, or if the county committee finds that due to crop failure the acreage of the crop was reduced sufficiently to affect materially the division of payments or deductions, the net payment or net deduction for the crop will be divided among the landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers as the county committee determines that such persons would have shared in the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested in 1939. Upon written agreement for all landlords who are entitled to receive a share of the crops, the share of each landlord in the net payment or net deduction computed for each allotment on any farm comprising separately owned tracts will be determined on the basis of his share in the allotments which were established for the land in which he has an interest.

b. **Payments for soil-building practices.**—The amount of payment earned for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the practices. If the county committee determines that more than one person carried out practices on the farm in 1939, the payment will be divided in the proportion that the units of practices carried out by each person bears to the total units of practices carried out on the farm in 1939. All persons who contributed to a practice carried out on a particular acreage will be deemed to have contributed equally to the units for the practice unless they satisfy the county committee that

their contributions were not equal. In that event the units for the practice will be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each person contributed.

*c. Proration of net deductions.*—If for any farm the sum of the net payments exceeds the sum of the net deductions, the sum of the net deductions will be prorated among the persons for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments. If for any farm the sum of the net deductions equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments, no payment will be made and the amount of the net deductions in excess of the net payments will be prorated among the persons for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

### SECTION 11. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm will be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less will be increased to \$1.00;
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 will be increased by 40 percent;
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more will be increased in accordance with the following schedule.

| Amount of payment computed | Increase in payment | Amount of payment computed | Increase in payment |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| \$1 to \$1.99-----         | \$0. 40             | \$32 to \$32.99-----       | \$10. 40            |
| \$2 to \$2.99-----         | . 80                | \$33 to \$33.99-----       | 10. 60              |
| \$3 to \$3.99-----         | 1. 20               | \$34 to \$34.99-----       | 10. 80              |
| \$4 to \$4.99-----         | 1. 60               | \$35 to \$35.99-----       | 11. 00              |
| \$5 to \$5.99-----         | 2. 00               | \$36 to \$36.99-----       | 11. 20              |
| \$6 to \$6.99-----         | 2. 40               | \$37 to \$37.99-----       | 11. 40              |
| \$7 to \$7.99-----         | 2. 80               | \$38 to \$38.99-----       | 11. 60              |
| \$8 to \$8.99-----         | 3. 20               | \$39 to \$39.99-----       | 11. 80              |
| \$9 to \$9.99-----         | 3. 60               | \$40 to \$40.99-----       | 12. 00              |
| \$10 to \$10.99-----       | 4. 00               | \$41 to \$41.99-----       | 12. 10              |
| \$11 to \$11.99-----       | 4. 40               | \$42 to \$42.99-----       | 12. 20              |
| \$12 to \$12.99-----       | 4. 80               | \$43 to \$43.99-----       | 12. 30              |
| \$13 to \$13.99-----       | 5. 20               | \$44 to \$44.99-----       | 12. 40              |
| \$14 to \$14.99-----       | 5. 60               | \$45 to \$45.99-----       | 12. 50              |
| \$15 to \$15.99-----       | 6. 00               | \$46 to \$46.99-----       | 12. 60              |
| \$16 to \$16.99-----       | 6. 40               | \$47 to \$47.99-----       | 12. 70              |
| \$17 to \$17.99-----       | 6. 80               | \$48 to \$48.99-----       | 12. 80              |
| \$18 to \$18.99-----       | 7. 20               | \$49 to \$49.99-----       | 12. 90              |
| \$19 to \$19.99-----       | 7. 60               | \$50 to \$50.99-----       | 13. 00              |
| \$20 to \$20.99-----       | 8. 00               | \$51 to \$51.99-----       | 13. 10              |
| \$21 to \$21.99-----       | 8. 20               | \$52 to \$52.99-----       | 13. 20              |
| \$22 to \$22.99-----       | 8. 40               | \$53 to \$53.99-----       | 13. 30              |
| \$23 to \$23.99-----       | 8. 60               | \$54 to \$54.99-----       | 13. 40              |
| \$24 to \$24.99-----       | 8. 80               | \$55 to \$55.99-----       | 13. 50              |
| \$25 to \$25.99-----       | 9. 00               | \$56 to \$56.99-----       | 13. 60              |
| \$26 to \$26.99-----       | 9. 20               | \$57 to \$57.99-----       | 13. 70              |
| \$27 to \$27.99-----       | 9. 40               | \$58 to \$58.99-----       | 13. 80              |
| \$28 to \$28.99-----       | 9. 60               | \$59 to \$59.99-----       | 13. 90              |
| \$29 to \$29.99-----       | 9. 80               | \$60 to \$185.99-----      | 14. 00              |
| \$30 to \$30.99-----       | 10. 00              | \$186 to \$199.99-----     | (1)                 |
| \$31 to \$31.99-----       | 10. 20              | \$200 and over-----        | (2)                 |

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$200.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.



## SECTION 12. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments under the 1939 program to any individual, partnership, or estate upon farms and ranching units located within a single State will not exceed \$10,000. The total of all payments to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate upon farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) will not exceed \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1939 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, or formation of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or by any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

## SECTION 13. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

(a) **Other farms in the same county.**—If the deductions for any farm exceed the payment for full performance on the farm, a landlord's or tenant's share of the net deduction for the farm will be deducted from his share of any payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farms in the same county.

(b) **Other farms in the State.**—If the deductions computed for a landlord or tenant for one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for him on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions will be deducted from the payment computed for him for farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and the practices adopted on the farm for which the deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

## SECTION 14. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There will be deducted pro rata from the payments for any farm all or part of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

## SECTION 15. MATERIALS FURNISHED AS GRANTS OF AID

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, and other materials, upon request of the producer, may be furnished by the A. A. A. as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which will be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction from the payment for the farm will be made in the amount of the approximate average cost of such material to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in any county, State or other area. Such deduction will be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such materials are furnished, and any balance will be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the payment for the farm on which the materials were used.

In making a request for materials, the producer will agree that in the event the amount of the deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment for the farm, the difference will be repaid by him.

#### SECTION 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

**a. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.**—(1) All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1939 program may be withheld: (a) If he has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1939 or previous agricultural conservation programs; (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or (c) if for forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him, he has adopted any practice which is found contrary to sound conservation practices. (2) No payments other than payments for restoration land and soil-building practices will be computed for any farm which is idle in 1939. (3) In the wind erosion area no payment will be made to any person if he allows any part of the cultivated acreage in any farm which he operates or controls in the county to become a wind erosion hazard during 1939 by failing to carry out approved wind erosion control measures.

**b. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment will be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except assignments approved on ACP-69) and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**c. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.**—If on any farm in 1939 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1938 is made between the landlord and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord under the 1939 program than would have been made to the landlord for performance on the farm under the 1938 program, payments to the landlord upon the farm will not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1938 had been continued in 1939, if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves it.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1939 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1936 to 1938, inclusive, and this reduction would increase the payments that otherwise would be made to the landlord, the payments to the landlord will not be greater than the amount that otherwise would be made if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves it.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment under the 1939 program has employed any other scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive



any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which the person normally would be entitled, any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him under the 1939 program may be withheld in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing the scheme or device, or the person may be required to refund the payment in whole or in part.

**d. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1939 program may assign the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1939. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on ACP-69 in accordance with instructions in ACP-70.

**e. Use of soil-conserving crops for market.**—The A. A. A. will announce the counties in which: (1) The number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds by more than 5 percent the normal number of such cows; (2) the acres retired from soil-depleting crops exceed 5 percent of the normal acreage of such crops and exceed 1,000 acres; and (3) the average number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds two cows per farm and exceeds two cows per 160 acres of farm land.

In such counties, payments will not be made upon any farm on which: (1) More than 10 percent of the milk or milk products produced on the farm are disposed of for market; (2) the number of dairy cows exceeds the normal number by more than two; and (3) the acreage of cropland and restoration land devoted to soil-depleting crops is less than normal and any part of the soil-conserving crops grown upon the acreage shifted from soil-depleting crops is used for feeding cows for the production of milk or milk products for market.

As used in this paragraph, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged. The term does not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity is deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household. As used in this paragraph, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland except those classified as soil-depleting in Section 6.

#### SECTION 17. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

**a. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment for a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of section 10, a share in the payment on the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1939 in carrying out approved soil-building practices or in carrying out conservation measures designed to promote restoration of a permanent vegetative cover on restoration land.

**b. Time and manner of filing application and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office. The right is reserved (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required upon any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if such application or any other form or information required is not submitted to the county office within a fixed time. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public will be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms. Such notice will be given by mailing it to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

**c. Applications for other farms.**—If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment on one of such farms, he must make application for payment on all such farms. Upon request by the State committee any person will file with the committee any information it may request regarding any other farm in the State on which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof.

#### SECTION 18. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice is forwarded to or available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any of the following matters affecting any farm in which he has an interest: (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment for the farm. The county committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of the written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee will notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the North Central Division to review the decision of the State committee.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

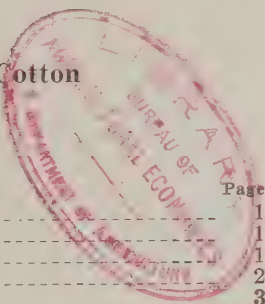
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1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

COTTON

Provisions Applicable Only to Cotton

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The provisions in this bulletin are part of the provisions of 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program, North Central Region, and are to be used with the bulletin NCR-301 for the program.

SEC. 1. DEFINITIONS

(27) **Acreage planted to cotton** means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, the staple of which is normally less than 1½ inches in length, which reaches a stage of growth at which bolls are first formed, and means also for purposes of section 8 any acreage seeded to cotton, the staple of which is normally less than 1½ inches in length, which because of flood, hail, drought, or insects, fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed.

SEC. 2. STATE ALLOTMENTS

The State cotton acreage allotments for the 1939 program are:

- (1) Illinois..... 5,000 acres
- (2) Missouri..... 289,119 acres

SEC. 3. COUNTY ALLOTMENTS

a. County allotments for cotton are determined as follows: The State acreage allotment of cotton (less 2 percent for use in making allotments to new cotton farms) is prorated among the counties in the State on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton plus the acreage diverted from cotton under agricultural adjustment and conserva-

tion programs during 1933 to 1937, inclusive. There will be added to the acreage allotment for each county so determined the number of acres, if any, required to provide an acreage allotment in the county of not less than 60 percent of the acreage planted to cotton in the county in 1937 plus 60 percent of the acreage diverted from cotton in the county under the 1937 program.

b. The county allotment is apportioned pro rata on the basis of the planted plus diverted cotton acreage in 1937, among administrative areas which, because of differences in types, kinds, and productivity of the soil or other conditions, should be treated separately in order to prevent discrimination.

#### SEC. 4. FARM ALLOTMENTS

a. County cotton allotments will be apportioned among the farms in the county on which cotton was planted in any one of the years 1936, 1937, and 1938, in a manner that will result in a cotton allotment for each farm in the county or administrative area which is the same percentage of the land in each farm in 1938 which was tilled annually or in regular rotation exclusive of the acres of such land normally devoted to the production of wheat or rice for market or for feeding to livestock for market, or tobacco for market, except that:

(1) For any farm on which the highest planted plus diverted cotton acreage in any one of the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938, is less than 5 acres the cotton allotment for the farm will be the highest number of such planted plus diverted acres.

(2) For any farm on which the highest number of planted plus diverted cotton acres in any one of the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938 is 5 acres or more, the allotment for the farm will not be less than 5 acres.

(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph a, a number of acres equal to not more than 3 percent of the county allotment in excess of the allotments allocated under (1) and (2) may be apportioned among farms in the county on which cotton was planted in 1936, 1937, or 1938, and for which the allotment otherwise provided is 5 acres or more, but less than 15 acres and less than the highest number of acres planted to cotton and diverted from the production of cotton in any one of the years 1936, 1937, and 1938. In making this apportionment, consideration will be given to the land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other facilities affecting the production of cotton, and any increases may not increase the allotment to any farm above 15 acres.

In no event will the allotment for any farm exceed the highest number of acres planted to cotton and diverted from the production of cotton in any one of the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938.

b. In case the county allotment is insufficient to provide allotments to farms in the county which are adequate and representative in view of their past production of cotton and their tilled land, there will be apportioned to such farms such part of a State reserve as is necessary to give such farms allotments in conformity with para-



graph *a*. Such State reserve will be equal to 4 percent of the State allotment. It will be used first to increase allotments to farms under subdivisions (1) and (2) of paragraph *a*.

*c*. If allotments for other farms, made in accordance with paragraph *a* above, are substantially smaller than the allotments which would have been made without regard to the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2) of paragraph *a* above, the allotments for such farms will be increased to the acreage which would have resulted in the absence of such provisions.

*d*. After allotments have been made from the 4 percent reserve as provided in paragraphs *b* and *c* above, one-half of the remainder of the 4 percent reserve will be apportioned to farms for which the allotment otherwise determined is less than 50 percent of planted plus diverted cotton acreage in 1937. The other half of the remainder of the 4 percent reserve will be available for increasing the allotments for any farms which are determined to be inadequate and not representative in view of past production on the farm. However, the cotton acreage allotment for any farm will not be increased under this paragraph *d* above the highest number of acres planted to cotton and diverted from cotton under agricultural conservation programs in any one of the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938 nor above 40 percent of the acreage on such farms which is tilled annually or in regular rotation.

*e*. Notwithstanding the provisions of any previous paragraphs of this section, the allotment for any farm will be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment of not less than 50 percent of planted plus diverted cotton acreage in 1937, but the allotment for any farm will not be increased under this paragraph to more than 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation.

*f*. Not more than 2 percent of the State allotment will be apportioned to farms in the State on which cotton will be planted in 1939 but on which cotton was not planted in any of the years 1936, 1937, and 1938, so as to result in comparable allotments to farms similar with respect to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton.

## SEC. 5. NORMAL YIELDS

*a*. When reliable records of the actual average yield of cotton per acre for the years 1934 to 1938, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

*b*. If for any year of such 5-year period records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because cotton was not planted on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available information, including the yield customarily secured on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such 5-year period.

c. The yields determined under paragraph *b* of this section will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields determined for all farms in the county or administrative area will conform to the county or administrative area weighted average yield.

#### **SEC. 6. SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS AND LAND USES**

Cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed will be considered soil depleting.

#### **SEC. 8. PAYMENT FOR FULL PERFORMANCE**

Payment will be made for not exceeding the cotton allotment at the rate of 2 cents per pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment, or, if the acreage planted to cotton is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment, payment will be computed on the normal yield of an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage planted to cotton unless the county committee finds that failure to plant 80 percent of such cotton allotment was due to flood or drought.

#### **SEC. 9. PAYMENTS FOR PARTIAL PERFORMANCE**

Payments computed for any farm will be subject to a deduction at the rate of 4 cents per pound of the normal yield for the farm for each acre unknowingly planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment established for the farm.

#### **SEC. 16. EXCESS COTTON ACREAGE**

Any person who knowingly plants cotton on his farm in 1939 in excess of the cotton allotment established for the farm will not be eligible for any payment under the provisions of the 1939 program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1939 in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm will be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm in excess of the cotton allotment if notice of the allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he established the fact that the excess acreage planted to cotton was due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. The notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, will be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1939.

No person applying for payment on any farm located in a county in which cotton is planted in 1939 will be eligible for any payment under the 1939 program unless he files with his application a statement that he has not knowingly planted or caused to be planted during 1939 cotton on land in any farm in which he has an interest in excess of the cotton allotment established for the farm, and that cotton was not planted in excess of the allotment by his authority or with his consent.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTH CENTRAL REGION

RESTORATION LAND AND WIND-EROSION AREA

Provisions Applicable Only in the  
Wind-Erosion Area

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The provisions in this bulletin are part of the provisions for the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program, North Central Region, and are to be used with the bulletin NCR-301 for the program.

SECTION 2. NATIONAL AND STATE RESTORATION-LAND GOALS

a. **National restoration-land goal.**—The national restoration-land goal is 6,000,000 acres of land which is unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops.

b. **State restoration-land goals.**—The restoration-land goals for the States in the North Central Region are:

|                       | Acres    |
|-----------------------|----------|
| (1) Nebraska.....     | 425, 000 |
| (2) South Dakota..... | 550, 000 |

SECTION 3. COUNTY RESTORATION-LAND GOALS

County goals for restoration land are established by distributing the State restoration-land goal among the counties in the wind ero-

sion area on the basis of the amount of land in such counties which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, but on which, because of its physical condition and texture and because of climatic conditions, a permanent vegetative cover should be restored.

#### SECTION 4. FARM RESTORATION-LAND GOALS

The restoration-land goal for any farm will be the acreage of restoration land on the farm including the land designated as restoration land under the 1938 program and any additional land designated as restoration land in 1939.

#### SECTION 6. SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS AND LAND USES

Land planted to flax will be classified as soil depleting except when the flax is used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939, or when matched acre for acre, by a good stand on cropland of biennial or perennial legumes seeded alone in 1939, or perennial grasses seeded alone after November 1, 1938, or in 1939. If a full seeding of rye is made on cropland or restoration land which is fine sandy loam or coarser, such land will not be classified as soil depleting if the rye is not pastured, harvested, or otherwise taken from the land.

#### SECTION 7. SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

##### Erosion Control.—

(26) Construction of 300 linear feet of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, or the cubic equivalent thereof, for the diversion and spreading of flood water on restoration land, cropland, pasture land, or hay land  
—1 unit.

(27) Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks of sorghums, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, classified as soil depleting, where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1940  
— $\frac{1}{4}$  unit per acre.

(28) Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. No credit will be given for this practice on any farm when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land's becoming subject to serious wind erosion— $\frac{1}{4}$  unit per acre.

(29) Contour listing except when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation— $\frac{1}{8}$  unit per acre.

(30) Pit cultivation, pits to be at least 4 inches in depth below surface of soil and constructed so that surface of pit covers at least 25 percent of the ground surface. No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation  
— $\frac{1}{10}$  unit per acre.



## SECTION 8. PAYMENT FOR FULL PERFORMANCE

Fifty cents per acre for each acre in the restoration-land goal established for the farm.

## SECTION 9. PAYMENTS FOR PARTIAL PERFORMANCE

Payments computed for the farm will be subject to deductions at the following rates:

*a. Restoration-land goals.*—\$1 for each acre in the restoration-land goal for which there are not carried out in 1939 conservation measures specified by the county committee.

*b. Cropping restoration land.*—\$3 for each acre in the restoration-land goal which is plowed or tilled in 1939 for any purpose other than tillage practices to protect the land from wind erosion or tillage operations necessary for the seeding of perennial grasses.

*c. Breaking out native sod.*—\$3 for each acre of native sod or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established, broken out during the period November 1, 1938, to October 31, 1939, inclusive, except the acreage broken out with the approval of the county committee as a good farming practice for which an acreage of cropland other than restoration land is restored to permanent vegetative cover.

*d. Failure to prevent wind and water erosion.*—\$1 for each acre of land other than restoration land for which there are not adopted in 1939 methods recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee for the prevention of wind and water erosion.

## SECTION 10. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The net payment or net deduction computed for the restoration-land goal for any farm will be divided equally between the owners and the operators unless the county committee determines that the owners and operators did not contribute equally to the acreage in the restoration-land goal and to the carrying out of restoration-land measures. In the event of such determination the payment or deduction will be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines that the owners and operators contributed to the acreage in the restoration-land goal and to the carrying out of restoration-land measures.

